### CURRENT COMMENT.

THERE are 6,000 building and loan associations in the United States, with 1,800,000 shareholders, and assets aggregating \$500,000,000.

THE English government puts out "blue books," the Italiaus use "green books," and the United States, not to be outdone, is preparing to issue a 'red

A HEAVY rain occurred recently near Karnes City, Tot., and after it was over the prairie was found to be covcred with live fish of the perch

THE Maine Bible society has, during the past year, found 955 towns in the state without religious worship, and half the families visited were found to be without religious influences.

THE report of the commissioner of education says that the school enrollment last year reached 19,000,000, which is 20.53 per cent of the total population. It is a matter of special

Menzel & Sons at Elsenthal, to test them out. Put them out." the time it takes to convert growing wood into paper. Three trees were cut down, chopped up, skinned, pulped, converted into paper and printed within 21/2 hours from the beginning of the

THE Omaha Bee says: The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. The fact that the free garden plot system has caused a reduction in the cost of care for the poor from \$57,756.97 to £44.280.76 in the fiscal year 1895-90 proves cone!usively that it pays to let the needy unemployed cultivate the vacant town lots, which would otherwise be unproductive.

THE statistics show that in the first half of 1896 there went into the hands of receivers 18 railroads, with a mileage of 3,896 and a capital of \$190,261,-300. In the corresponding period of last year, 11 roads, with a mileage of 2,400 and a capital of \$149,615,000. passed into the hands of receivers. This shows the serious effect of the prevailing depression on the transpor ation business.

THE gold production of the world has been climbing steadily upward since 1890, when it stood \$118,848,700. The ligures of 1892 were \$146,815,100, of 1890 \$157,287,600 and of 1894 \$189,656,100 The figures of 1895 have not been fully verified by Director Preston, but a production of \$203,000,000 is considered a conservative estimate. The production of 1896 is, of course, still a matter of calculation, but it is safe to put the production of the year at not less than \$220,000,000. The United States is expected to show an increase \$50,000,000.

Ir William J. Bryon should get into the white house he will be the youngest man who has ever occupied it Grant was 47 years of age at the time of his inauguration. Bryan will be but 37 years next March. Bryan's and Vermont offered him a chair in their delegation shows up when it is told that the average age of the 24 men who the will of the Wisconsin delegation and was replied to from the platform by Delegate have been presidents of the country is nearly 56 years. The facts show that of the 24 only four were under the 50 mark. Those were Grant, Cleveland, who was 48 when he started on his tirst term in 1885, and Pierce and Garfield, who were 40 when they began their careers as presidents.

DR. FRANCIS G. PEABODY has an in teresting paper in the July Forum on the saloon question. The statistics given are gathered exclusively in Boston. The 606 saloons of that city took in over the bar of that city in 200 days the enormous sum of \$6,802,500, which is an average of \$22,675 a day for all the saloons, and about \$10,000 a year for each. The daily average of visitors to the saloons in the aggregate during the year of the inquiry was 22,-732, or an average of a fraction more than 37 for each saloon each day. The remedy for the saloon, it is thought, lies in providing some substitute.

'THE Educational News has the following facts and figures concerning the English language: "Three centu-3,000,000 people; to-day it is spoken by over 115,000,000 in all parts of the globe, and is constantly increasing, both as to population and territory. At present it is distributed as follows: United States, 65,000,000; British islands, 38,000,000; Canada, exclusive of French Canadians, 4,000,000; West Indies, British Guinna, etc., 1,500,000; Australia, 4,000,000; South Africa. India and other colonies, 2,500,000. English speakers increase 2,000,000 a year.

The bicycle has become a regular portion of the equipment of the United States army. The Thirteenth United States infantry, stationed at Fort Niagars, near New York, are using it as a means of transporting the money for the payment of troops at their out of

a means of transporting the money for the payment of troops at their out of the way milltary post. It is quicker, afer and less cumbersome than the old imbering wagon. If the advantage of the wheel had been understood many years ago as they are to-day, the burden of military life would never have been as irksome as they have been. It is clear the wheel is destined to influence military as it has civil life.

The report from Key West, Fla, that a steamer flying the American flag was pursued by a Spanish warship would indicate that the Spaniards are exercising more vigilance in the matter of iptercepting suspected filibusters than has been usual with them, and they may do something that will make trouble, since they are apt to be not over careful in observing international regulations. In chasing the steamer Three Friends the Spanish warship came very close to the three-mile limit, to have invaded which would have given occasion to our government for dumanding an explanation from Spans.

#### WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

The Young Nebraskan Chosen by the Democrats for President.

It Was Done on the Fifth Ballet, State De egations Eagerly Changing Their Votes to Make the Nomination Unautmous-Other Proceedings.

CHICAGO, July 11 .- At 10:17 yesterday Chair-CHICAGO, July II.—As 10:17 yesterday Chairman White, who had recovered the use of his voice, stepped to the front of the stage. Running his eye for a couple of seconds over the crowd, he wished down at the pit and with a blow of the gavel called the democratic national convention to order. With shuffling feet the vast audience arose and listened when Rev. Dr. Green, the chaplain, prayed for righteousness and peace. Chairman White then announced that the convention was still on the call of states for

Chairmen White then announced that the convention was still on the call of states for cominations and Mr. Harrity, of Pensylvania, chairman of the national committee, mounted his chair and placed in nomination ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison. This evidence that Pennsylvania would stand by the platform this participate in the nomination drew a cry of delight from the call of the platform and pattison's name to a will since young of anyone from the galfor a swinging round of applause from the gal-

Mr. Mattingly, of the District of Columbia seconded the nomination of "that peerices champion of free silver, that firm friend of the farmer and laboret, John R. McLean, of Ohio."

Delegate Miller, of Oregon, added to the list of nominations the name of Sylvester Pen-

oyer, of Oregon. Thus the names of Bland, Bryan, Boies, Backburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and

population. It is a matter of special congratulation that the school attendance is increasing twice as fast as the population.

Balloting by states then began. It remained for New Jorsey to take the first really sensational passage. McDermott, from his chair, shouted: "The state of New Jersey respectively declines to vote." Hisses followed while the gold adherents in the galleries attempted to drown the disappreval with their cheers, but were unable to do so.

Gov. Flower made this statement when New York was called: "In view of the platform adopted by this convontion, and of its actions and expressions, I am instructed by the New York delegation to say that we will not participate in the selection of a candidate for president or vice president, and therefore decline to vote." The great body of New York's adverse in the galleries sent up a storm of approval, but other cries were heard of "Put proval, but other cries were heard of "Put

A big row occurred when Wisconsin was

the name of John R. McLean, and casts her divotes for William J. Bryan." This announcement caused great enthusiasm and was detailve of the result.

After Ohio's vote was announced Gov. Stone.

of Missouri, read a note from Richard P.
Biand, is which the latter stated that if the
cultivation could find a man more acceptable
than he, he wished his name withdrawn. Gov.
Stone then withdrow Bland's name and
plumped Missouri's 31 votes into the Bryan
cultima.

At the close of Gov. Stone's remarks the convention broke into the wildest excitement Delegates and those in the galleries allk jumped on their chairs and waved umbrellas and flags. In one end of the hall an enthusi-ast waved aloft a shoe on the end of a long

A delegate from Iows, A. Van Wagner, then addressed the chair, saying he was instructed by the lowa delegation to withdraw the name of Horace Boles and to cast Iowa's 26 votes for

had been made, the chairman put the motion of Senator Turpic, of Indiana, to make the nomination unanimous, and declared the vote The result of the fifth ballot was not an-

inced, but the unofficial figures are: Bland, Bryan, 624: Pattison, 93: Stevenson, 6. Hill, 1; not voting, 162 When quict was restored, the chair anecess would be taken until eight o'clock in the evening.

#### SHORT EVENING SESSION.

The Convention Met for 25 Minutes Then Adjourned Till Saturday Morning. CHICAGO, July 11.—The crowds stormed the

Collecum last hight in anticipation of another oratorical display such as they listened to Thursday night. They were doomed to disappointment, as the leaders had decided after consultation not to proceed with the nomination of vice president. But, all unconscious of their determination, the public mashed on to their determination, the public pushed on to their places in the galleries. They cheered and shouted while the band played. At \$135, Chairman White, by dint of much

rapping, managed to bring the convention to order. After making a formal announcement, Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, appeared on the stage to make a personal explanation. on a question of state privilege," he began, and reminded the southern members that they knew what that meant. Some gentleman, he com plained, had, last session, during the absence tailed. Gen. Bragg announced that he was instructed by the majority of the Wisconsin state colors and joined in the Bryan parade delegation to east no vote. One of the sliver and he wished to put the fecond right by hav-



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

ing it understood 'that we trailed not the Wis-

consin badger behind the candidate of the ma-

jority of this convention."
Hisses and a few cheers followed this defiant

stand and the chairman declare! that he would entertain no factional questions, and intro-

"The work so far done by this convention has been so well done that it will meet the en-thusiastic and instant approval of this nation."

he began. A very important work was yet to

JOHN B. M'LEAN.

be done, he continued, and in order that no

mistake should be made in the selection of a vice president he moved an adjournment until 12 o'clock to-day. This was changed to ten,

ida "cracker," and who was calling the roll in a voice like a steam califore, announced "Ok-lahoma votes age: District of Columbia votes age." and so on down the roll. The spectators

were appeared by the information that their tickets would be good for the morrow, and at

TO CALL A CONVENTION.

United States for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for the office of president and vice president upon a democratic platform. To that end the advice and co-operation of the

sound money democrats of the other states of the union are invited.

It was resolved that the chairman of the

Ex-Congressman Burd Dead. TOLEDO, O., July 11.—Hon. Frank H

Hurd, ex-congressman, lawyer and one of the most prominent democrats in

Onlo died yesterday in this city after

an illness of five days. The immediate cause of death was spopleky.

9:30 the convention was adjourned

duced Gov. Stone, of Missouri.

delegates challenged this, and insisted on a rall of the roll of the state. The result was that 19 delegates refused to vote. Senator Money made the point of order that instruc-tions to a delegation to vote as a unit could not

stiffe the will of any who desired to vote.

Gen. Bragg climbed on one of the chairs of the Oh'o delegation to protest, but the maddened Buckeyes ordered him down. New York Dockery, once the silver men from Wisconsin. He aroused great enthusiasm by declaring that if Wisconsin's will was stifled here it would be heard for silver in November.

The Tammany orator, ex-Senator Grady, made a flery protest against a ruling which he contended would practically abrogate the uni-

rule.

The delegates grew still as Senator White, the chairman, finally ruled that the unit rule instructions did not contemplate the refusal of delegations to vote. He ruled that all short votes should be considered absentees, but that every delegate present who desired to vote had a right to have his vote registered. This ruling was loudly cheered, as it blazed the way for an ultimate ruling that the two-thirds required to nominate, within the two-thirds required to nominate, within the meaning of the rule, were two-thirds of the votes east, according to the precedent of 1845. The name of Henry M Teller was for the first time spoken of as a presidential nomince when, on the call of states passed, Colorado's eight votes were recorded for the former republican and were received with mingle cheers and hisses. The clerk consumed sev-eral minutes in computing the results of the first ballot, during which the crowd buzzed ex-

Senator White's voice had been falling him. Senator White's voice had been failing him, and Richardson, of Tennessee, again took the gavel during this intermission. The result was announced by the reading clerk as follows: Bland, 222; Bryan, 101; Beles, 86 Mathews, 27; McLean, 51; Pattison, 91; Pennoyer, 13; Blackburn, 82; Campbell, 2; Tillman, 17; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Hill, 1; Teller, 8.

The official voice of the second ballot was: Not voting, 100 Bland, 281; Beles, 37; Mathews, 34; McLean, 13; Blackburn, 41 Pattison 101; Bergan, 107; Pennoyer, 8; Stevenson, 10; Bryan, 197; Pennoyer, 8, Stevenson, 10;

The official vote of the third ballot was: Not voting, 16f; Bland, 291; Boles, 35; Matthews, 34; McLean, 14; Bryan, 119; Blackburn, 27; Pattison, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1.
The fourth ballot was as follows: Bland, 211; Boies, 33: Bryan, 28); Matthews, 35: Pattison 96: Blackburn, 17: McLean, 46. Stevenson, 8; Hill, 1: not voting, 161.

When the secretary announced Mr. Bryan's vote the Nebraska delegation mounted their chairs and set up a yell that drew around them chairs and set up a yet that drew around a all the other Bryan states with their respective standards. As each of the standards arranged itself in the bouquet a fresh yell went up from the galleries. After five or six minutes of uproar the procession of standards about the hall began, with Nebraska at the head, and the tall and was brought up by Kansas. Fourteen end was brought up by Kansas. Fourteen

It was resolved that the chairman of the sound money organization of Illinois be directed to appoint a committee to prepare an address to the democrats of the United States stating the grounds and reason for putting a national democratic ticket in the field. Six delegates from Texas to the national democratic convention were present and adopted a resolution indorsing the action of the Illinois acound money democrats.

The first state convention of the union bimstallic party of Oregon was held at McMinnville on the 10th. A full set of delegates was elected to the national bimetallic convention at St. Louis July 22. Instructions for Benator Toller were voted down.

#### BRYAN'S CAREER.

et Sketch of the Life of the Demo eratic Nemines for President. CHICAGO, July 11.—Mr. Bryan was born March 12, 18 0, in Salom, III. At the age of 11 he went to the Whippile academy in Jacksonville, ill., which is the prejuratory department of the Illinois college located at the same place. He spent two years in the academy and place. He spent two years in the academy and four years in the college, taking a classical course. He then went to the Union College of Law in Chicago, and while in attendance there he was in the office of Lyman Trumbull, He left the law school June is 1881, and went to Jacksonville to practice law, remaining at Jacksonville till October, 1887, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., going into partnership with A. K. Taibott, a classimate of the law school. He had taken next in political cames had been sent in political cames the sent of the law school. He had taken next in political cames the sent of the law school.

school. He had taken part in political cam-paigns since 189 and made a number of speeches. He took part in the campaign of 1888 in Nebraska and was nominated to repre-Gov. Culberson, of Texas—"In view of the fact that the friends of Mr. Bland have withdrawn his name from this contest, I am instructed by the majority of the delegates from Texas to cast the votes of these state for William J. Bryan."

After a number of other changes to Bryan had been made, the chairman put the motion of Senator Texas. fact that the legislature had redistricted the state, and his district in the previous election had given the republican ticket about 4.00 imajority, and was re-elected by 10 votes. In the Fifty-Third congress he helped to frame the Wilson bill, being a member of the ways and means committee, and took an especially active part in the income tax provisions. At the close of the debate on the income iax in congress, replying to Bourke Cock-ran. August 15, 193, at the special session, he delivered a three hours' speech against the repeal of the Sherman law, this speech bethe repeal of the Sherman law, this speech be-ing more largely circulated than the tariff speech had been. He also spoke in favor of the bill to coin the selgalorage, and spoke against Carlisles durrency and also against Cieveland's gold contract with the Roths-

In 1891 he became a candi late for the United In 1891 he became a candilate for the United States senate and announced that he would not be a candidate for the lower house of congress. He was nominated for United States senator in the democratic convention and the populist candidate in his district was indered by the democrats for the house of representatives. The ensuing state legislature being republican. John ing state legislature being republican, John M. Thurston was sent to the senate, and the republican candidate in his former dis-

triet, J. B. Strode, was elected by 5,000 major c. After his retirement from congress he ok up the practice of law in Lincoln again took up the practice of law in Lincoln again, but the silver campaign opening he found that the calls upon him for speeches were so fre-quent that he was forced to give up his law practice. In September, 1891, he became the editor-in-chief of the Omaha World-Herald and had control of its editorial policy on state and national questions.

Mr. Bryan is a men of small means. He was

married October I. 1981, to Mary Baird, of Perry, Ill. who attended the female scademy in Jacksonville when he was in the other school at the same place, and who graduated the same week that he did, and was also the reledictorian of her class. She studied law and was admitted to the bar, without any idea of practicing, but simply to be more thorough ly companionable to bim. She is a year or two younger than he. Three children have been born to them. Buth, ten years old: William J., dr., about 8, and Grace, five years old.

## MAY SUPPORT BRYAN.

Populist Leaders Kuthusiasife for the Democratic Nomines.
Chroano, July II.—The leaders of the national silver party and the populist party, who are in Chicago, declare that their organizations will indorse the nomination of Bryan at the convention to be hell in St. Louis July 22 Alex Delmar, the New York state chairman of the silver party, and a delegate to chairman of the silver party, and a delegate to the St. Louis convention, said; "I have con-sulted with the principal members of the silver party and all of them are very much delighted with the nomination of Bryan and are strongly of the opinion that we should indorse him. Senator Jones, of Nevada, said: "This ques-tion is above hersonalities. The people who

Senator Jones, of Nevada, said: "This question is above personalities. The people who
favor the free coinage of sliver do not care
much how the name of the candidate of the
party is spelled that advocates their principle.
I have talked with many populists and independent silver men and they all believe we
should indorse Bryan."

Ex-Congressman Lafe Pence, of Colorado,
who was elected as a nonulist member, in any

who was elected as a populist member, in answer to the question whether the party would indorse Bryan, said: "We will not indorse him, but we will nominate him. Next to Teller or Sibley, he will have stronger support than anyone cise could have attracted from our peo-Senator Stewart and Congressman Newland

both predict that Bryan will be indorsed by the St. Louis convention.

SENATOR TELLER PRAISES BRYAN. PURBLO, Col., July 11 - Senator Teller last night gave the following interview to the press, after receiving numerous telegrams from his silver e lleagues regarding a conference,

"What do you think of Mr. Bryan's nomina "I consider the nomination an exceptionally strong one. Bryan is an able man, of high character, a strong friend of silver and close

to the people. He will make an excellent presi-

"Do you think he can secure the support of

the silver men who left the St. Louis conven-"The men who left the St Louis conven-

"The men who left the St. Louis conven-tion," replie? Mr. Teller, "will make the silver question parameter to all others. It is not a question of politics with them, but of prin-ciple. I am not at liberty to speak for them at this time, as I have received several telegrams concerning a conference to be held within a day or two and asking me to withhold any ex-pression of their view, until after men and conference. pression of their views until after such confer BLAND PLEASED AT THE RESULT. LEBANON, Mo., July 11.-Within five minute

LEBANCS. Mo., July II.—Within five minutes after the builtetin announcing Bryan's nomination at Chicago was posted. Hon R. P. Bland was receiving the condolences of his many friends with a smile on his face which betokenfor degenuine relief rather than disappointment. In conversation with an Associated press representative he strong'y indorsed Bryan, both resentative he strong's Indorsed Bryan, both as a statesman and sliver man, and declared his entire satisfaction with the result of the convention's work. He knows nothing as yet concerning the influences that contributed to his defeat, nor does he appear to care.

NEBRASKA GOES WILD.

OMAHA. Neb., July 11.—All Nebraska was ex-

OMARA, Neb., July II.—All Accurates as ex-cited over Bryan's numination, and informal celebrations, such as bands playing, horas tooting and crazy democrats yelling in a most enthusiastic manner, is common throughout Nebraska. It is most intense in Omaha, though no formal steps have yet been taken toward a proper celebration. It came too

### SEVERAL PAPERS BOLT.

Democratic Journals That Cannot Support the Nominees at Chicago CHICAGO, July 11.—The Stants-Zeitung, of Chicago, the leading German

It o'clock to-day. This was changed to ten, and with great confusion on the floor a roll call was demanded and begus.

"When it became apparent the motion would carry, the thousands of spectators began to scramble out, filling the hall with a mighty roar, and the chairman grew red in the face hammering with his mailet and yelling. "Sit down!" "Sit down!" It became impossible to hear responses, and Col. Nat Wall, a gentleman with a fierce mustache and long curiy black hair who calls himself the original Florida "cracker," and who was calling the roll in paper of the west, which has been an important aid to the democratic party in recent years, will bolt the ticket and the platform. Washington Hesing, the editor and proprietor, said last night. "The Germans of the west, whom the Staats-Zeitung represents, have no sympathy with such a platform as was adopted yesterday, and the paper speaking for them cannot honestly indorse it." Illinois Gold Democrats So Doelde in a Meeting Last Night
CHICAGO, July II.—At a meeting of the state executive committee of the gold money democracy of Illinois, held at the Richelleu hotel in Chicago last evening, a resolution was adopted in favor of the calling of a national convention of the democratic party of the United States for the nurross of nominating a

Louisville, Ky., July 11 -The Louis ville Courier-Journal announces that it will not support Bryan, and calls for the nomination of another ticket.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.-The Sun and the Evening News, both hereto-fore strongly democratic, will not support Bryan in the coming campaign. St. Louis, July 11.-The Auzeiger Des Westens (dem.) strongly disapproves of the Chicago platform and will announce that it will not support the candidates nominated on it. The nomination of a third ticket to represent the gold democrats will be advo-

Sr. PAUL, Minn., July 11.-In the course of a long editorial on the Chicago convention, the Globe (dem.), says: "No democrat is bound by a convention whose irregularities and defiance to rule and precedent would, next after its avowal of sectionalism and the grospel of hate, be its own particu-

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.-The Couemocrats of New York and of other Courier hopes that the honest m states will put in the field an independent, genuine and democratic presidential ticket, and continue the fight against debased silverism."

# PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Full Text of the Declaration of Principles as Finally Passed. CHICAGO, July 10.-The majority report of the committee on resolutions of the democratic national convention submitted the following report, which was read by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee:

sas, chairman of the committee:

The Piatform.

We, the democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has maintained from Jefferson's time to our own-freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations. constitutional limitations.

The constitution of the United States guar-

The constitutions of the United States guarantees to every citizen the right of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of solish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and has steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its suidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and its assertion that it is necessary to confine the general government its leaves. of the rights of the states and its assertion
that it is necessary to confine the general government to the exercise of the powers granted
by the constitution of the United States.
Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite
attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the
money metals of the United States, and that
the first collarse law passed by congress under

the first collarge law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value, and admitted gold to free colla-age at a ratio measured by the silver dollar

We declare that the net of 1873, demonetizwe declare that the net of 123, demonstrating silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people: a heavy increase in the burden of taxation, and of all debts, public and private:

taxation, and of all debts, public and private: the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, founded upon British greed for gain and power, and its general adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but

brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stiffing of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited colonage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tendor money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the bolders of obligations of the Private States the option reserved by law

the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redcoming such obliga-tions in either silver coin or gold coin. We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of bearing bonds of the Uhited States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficing with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at

ar enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes be taken mand that the power to issue notes be taken from the banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury depart-

We hold that tariff duties should be levied solely for the purposes of revenue, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in mational elections, and which enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural

Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the incompanies.

But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previicusiy been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may equally and impartially lead to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses

of the government.

We hold that the efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of satis-

and thus deprives them of the means of satis-fying their needs.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems and the formation of trusts and pools, require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the inter-state commerce commission and such restric-tions and guarantees in the control of rail-roads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

we denounce the profilgate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation, and the lavish appropriations of re-cent republican congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the laborer that pays them taxes high, while the laborer that pays them is unemployed and products of the people to it are dopressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a democratic government and reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce arbitrary interference by fed-

in the number of usersa olines, the saint so which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce arbitrary interference by rederal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we expecially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the state and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senste and now pending in the house, relative to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trials by jury incertain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-Third congress to pass the effort of the present republican congress to

Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present republican congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers, we heartly tadorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before q listment. We favor the admission of the territorie

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alsaka, should be bons fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delerate in concrets and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

The Monroe decision as originally declared.

an 1 as interpreted by succeeding presidents in a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be main-

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merits, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

we declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded it and have maintained our government that no man shall be eligible for a third term of the presidential office. residential office.

presidential office.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other materways of the republic so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transporation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured. until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for \*\*c relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

restoration of the country's prosperity. The Minority's Protest.

The report of the minority was read by J. H. Wade, of Ohio, a former reading clork of the house of representatives, as it was presented by Senator David B. Hill:

"To the Democratic National Convention:

Sixteen delegates constituting the minority of the committee on resolutions find many decla-tions in the report of the majority to which they cannot give their consent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill-considered and ambiguously phrased—while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well recognized principles of the party. The minority content themselves with this general expression of their dissent without going into a specific statement of these objectionable features of the report of of these objectionable features of the report of the majority. But upon the financial question which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the mine differ so fundamentally from what the minor-ity regard as vital democratic dectrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to as the only just and true expression of dem-ocratic faith upon this paramount issue as fol-lows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial planks in the majority report: "We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free colpage and a change of the existing standard

on the part of the United States alone of free coinage and a change of the existing standard of value, independently of the action of other great nations, would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international blimetal-lism, to which the efforts of the government,

lism to which the efforts of the government, should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor and indict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry.

"Until international co-operation among leading nations for the free coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold. The democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States and treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent under contraction. We demand that the national

of all United States and treasury notes, unner such legislative provisions as will prevent un-due contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

"The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economic cour-age and idelity of the present democratic ad-ministration and they therefore offer the folministration and they therefore offer the fol lowing declaration as an amendment to the

majority report:
"We commend the honesty, ecmajority report:

"We commend the honesty, economic courage of the United States and fidelity of the present democratic national administration."

Bavid B. Hill (N. Y.), William F. Vilas (Wis.), George Gray (Del.), John Prentiss Poe (Md.), Irving W. Drew (N. H.), C. O. Holman (Me.), P. J. Farrell (Vi.), Lyade Harrison (Conn.), David F. Baker (R. L.), Thomas A. C. Cheles, Wilson) Weadock (Mich.), James O'Brien (Minn.), John E. Russell (Mass.), Robert E. Wright (Pa.), William R. Steele (S.D.), Alla A. Me-Dermott (N. J.), Charles D. Rodgers (Alaska). Senator Hill also offered the following

"Hut it should be carefully provided by law at the same time that any change in the mone-tary standard should not apply to existing con-

tracts."
"Our advocacy of the independent free coinage of silver being based on belief that such coinage will effect and maintain a parity between gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, we declare as a pledge of our sincerity that if such free coinngs shall fail to effect such parity within one year from its enactment by law, such coinage shall thereupon be sus-

pended."
The ballot on the amendments offered by
Hill for the minority of the committee was
626 noes, 303 ayes, and one not voting.
Then the majority platform was adopted by
628 for to 31 against and the convention ad-

journed till 8 p. m.

The Night Session.

Chicago, July 10.—At the night session of the convention, in the presence of fully 23,003 people, Hon William Jennings Bryan, of New York, and the Control of t braska, was placed in nomination by H. T. Lewis, of Georgia, and seconded by W. C. Klutz, of North Carolina: George F. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Thomas J. Kernan, of Louisiana. Although the demonstration was confined largely to the galleries, it looked as if the favorite, Bland, had fallen back into the

ruck, hopelessly beaten.
Senntor Vest placed the Missourian in nomination and David Overmyer, of Kansas, seconded the nomination.
The name of Gov. Claude Mauhews, of Indi

The name of Gov. Claude Matthews, of Indiana, was presented by Senator Turple, of Indiana, and seconded by Delegate Trippett.

Fred White, of Iowa, placed Boies in nomination, and the Waterioo stalesman owed a magnificent ovation to the enthusiasm of Miss Winnie Murray, a young woman from Nashua, Ia., who led the Boies demonstration, as Mrs. Carson Lake did the Blains demonstration at Minneapolis four years ago.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was placed in nomination by John S. Rhen, a brilliant

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was placed in nomination by John S. Rhea, a brilliant Kentucky orator, and seconded by Gen. St. Clair, of West Virginia: W. W. Foote, of Cali-fornia, and McLean, of Ohio, by Delegate Patrick, of the Buckeye state.

The convention adjourned until to-day.

THE NEWS AT CANTON.

McKinley Bears of Eryan's Nomin obut Expresses No Opinion.
CANTON, O., July 11.—The news of Bryan's nomination was received with very little excitement in Canton. This was all the more noticeable from the fact of the scenes of wild enthusiasm which prevailed here during the St. Louis convention and for two weeks afterward. Gov. McKinley was at his home talking with National Chairman M. A. Hanna at the time. One of the household carried him a telegraphic bulletin announcing the result. Gov. McKinley did not care to make any talk for publication. Shortly after the news was received he was in receipts of numerous telegrams of con-

### NOT SATISFIED.

Silver Republicans Who Bolted the St. Louis Convention Do Not Like Bryan. CHICAGO, July 11.—The silver republicans do not appear to be satisfied with the Bryan nomination. Said Senator Dubois: "I am disgusted; I leave for Denver to see Teller. I do not think Bryan the man to catch our

Said Senator Mantle: "This leaves the people to choose between silver and protection. Bryan is not the man to catch republican silver votes. He is not our man, I do not care what the papers say. The Colorado delegation in this convention have not done the wise thing."

Col. James F. How, formerly vice president and general manager of the Wabash railroad, died at St. Louis se

The Sea Gull Is a Benefit The sea gull is doubly the benefac tor of man. It not only follows the plow (on farms near the sea coast), in order to eat the freshly-turned grubs, but it scours the surface of the sea near the shore and frequents harbors to seize on floating garbage, dead fish, or other putrefyier morsels. The service of these birds have saved many a seaport town and village, round which they hover, from plague and pestience. Yet every year they are massacred by the thousands for idle and cowardly sport or for the sake of their wings to be used in millinery. Their eggs are plundered wholesale for museums and to fill the shop windows of naturalists. One man boasted a year ago that he had killed 4,000 kittiwake gulls in a single season with his own gun, and an order was given and executed from one London house for 10,-000 pairs of wings. At this rate gulls must soon disappear altogether. The carrion crow, the raven and others which follow their example, more or less, confer an immense boon on mankind. Sparrows clear the gutters and places which they inhabit from a vast quantity of scattered fragments. Though too small to be seen, these un-

#### "OLD STATE OF PIKE."

savory morsels would soon become

dangerous to human life and health .-

Spare Momenta

The Home of the Stark Brothers' Nurseries -One of the Higgest Institutions in the World-Its Trade Extends to Nearly Every Civilized Nation on Earth.

Nearly Every Civilized Nation on EarthSt. Louis Republic, January 7, 1896.
One of the largest institutions in this State
is the Stark Bro's Nurseries and Orchards
cominary at Louisiana, Mo., and Rockport,
Ill. The trade of the firm extends not only
throughout the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary and other
foreign countries, but it has a number of customers both in New Zesiand and Australia.
Eighty years ago there came from Kentucky to Pike county the late Judge Stark,
then a young man fresh from Old Hickory's
New Orleans campaign. He started the
nursery and planted the first grafted orchard in the state, having brought the scions
on horseback from Kentucky.

nursery and planted the first grafted orchard in the state, having brought the scions
on horseback from Kentucky.

The business has descended from father
to son, and is now conducted by the third
generation, assisted by the fourth. This
firm has more than 1,00 traveling solicitors,
and employs more people in its offices than
would be necessary to rou a large manufacturing concera. The extensive packinghouses of the company are adjacent to the
city, connected with the railroad by special
tracks. From these packing houses hundreds of carleads of trees are shipped annually. The nursery grounds embrace apumber of farms convenient to the city, and
even extend to Rockport, Ills., where there
is a plant of several million trees.

The peculiarity of the concern is the
establishment of large orchards. These
orchards in 24 stat a aggregate nearly 50,
600 acres, and more than 3,500,600 trees on
the partnership plan. The firm is also interested in about as many more trees on the
co-operative arrangement.

Louisiana firms have more traveling men
upon the road for them than any other city
of the world of its size. This, of course, is
largely due to the large number of men employed by the Stark Bros. Nurseries, who
furnish their men the most complete, up-todate outfit ever issued. They are increasing
their force of salesmen daily, and room for
more.

Mas. Nuweo (to clerk)—"Have you say wax for polished floors!" Cl. rk—"No; we only have scaling wax." Mrs. Nuwed—"Well, that will do. If it's for the ceiling I suppose it will do for the floor just as well!"—Washington Times.

TO CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and the EAST

Via Burlington Route. The traveling public is sure to find the best fast Vestibuled Trains from the Missouri River to the East via the Bunnington ROUTE. Elaborate Compartment Sleepers (same rate as standard sleepers); free Chair Cars of luxurious pattern to St. Louis; Standard Sleepers, free Chair Cars and Dining Cars to Chicago.

Ask ticket agent for tickets via Vestibuled Elit to Chicago, and via the Vestibuled Limited to St. Louis.

ited to St. Louis.

"Let me take the blamed thing home,"
said the patient, as the dentist relieved him
of his aching molar; "I want to take it
home and poke sugar in it to see it sche!"—
Truth.

Travel with a Friend

Who will protect you from those enemies-nausca, indigestion, malaria and the sicknausca, Indigestion, m. laria and the sichness produced by rocking on the waves, and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of the ill laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stounach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yachtsmen, commercial and theatrical agents and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness and billousness.

TEMPERAMENT is but the atmosphere of character, while its groundwork in nature is fixed and unchangeable.—A. Helps.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbatt, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1804. Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind; but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.—Locke.

Sarsaparilla The best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pilis cure billousness, headache. Be



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